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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- | CLASSIFICATION/CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION | | | | | | | | | |
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USSRUS

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|--|-----------------------------|
| (f) Graduate Aspirant
(Otkryvshiyatsya Stenupravnyy) | = PhD |
| (g) Candidate of Biological
Science (or other field)
(Kandydat Biologicheskoy Nauki) | = PhD |
| (h) Doctorate Aspirant
(Fellowship Holder)
(Stipendiat - Doktorant) | = PhD plus */ |
| (i) Graduate of (Physician)
Medical Institute
[Soyuz] | = Physician |
| (j) Doctor of Biology (or other
field, including MD)
(Doktor Biologicheskoy Nauki) | = Full University Professor |
- */ plus means that the Soviet degree represents more than the US degree indicated, but not as high a level of training as the next higher US degree or academic title.

2. The Soviet Technical Diplome was a graduate of technical professional and pedagogical professional schools, not of higher learning but part of the middle education system (US equivalent = secondary education level). Such graduates might be nurses or laboratory workers, for example.
3. The Soviet University degree [ie, from an Institution of Higher Education or Institution of Higher Technical Education - Vyshee Uchebnoye Zavedeniye or Vyshee Tekhnicheskoye Uchebnoye Zavedeniye (WUS: 533, or 5333)] represented more than the US AB or BS degree, approximately the US Masters Degree.
4. Those graduates of a Soviet University chosen for research or work toward a more advanced degree entered the category of Candidate Aspirant - more or less equivalent to US university graduate student status. Candidate Aspirants were considered specialists. They might at the same time be a university Instructor or Assistant Professor.
5. After three or four years work as Candidate Aspirant, and the successful completion, of course, research work, tests, language requirements, thesis, approval of thesis by local research committee, and its defense before a committee of the degree-granting institution, the student became a Graduate Aspirant.
6. A Graduate Aspirant became a Candidate of Biological Science (or other field) only after his record and history were reviewed by the Committee of Higher Education in Moscow, and previous action was confirmed. The thesis was never examined, and the Moscow review was mainly political. There were instances where the title of Candidate of was denied, even though the academic record was excellent.
7. Therefore, the Soviet titles Graduate Aspirant and Candidate of were academically synonymous, but the latter reflected official approval.
8. In 1941, there were only about 200-300 Doctorate Aspirants in the USSR

These individuals were fellowship holders, and worked only at the USSR Academy of Sciences (Moscow-Leningrad), SSR Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine, Academy of Medical Sciences (Moscow), and perhaps also the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Hence, the Doctorate Aspirant was the equivalent of a US post-Doctorate Fellowship Holder, receiving a Soviet salary equivalent to a Soviet University Associate Professor.

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9. Soviet Physicians were graduates of Medical Institutes, equivalent to US MDs. However, the Soviet MD degree was a much higher award, corresponding to US University Full Professor [see par 10 below].
10. Practically all persons who became Candidate of Biological Science (or other field) [par 6 above] continued at universities, technical institutes, etc. After considerable further research, and usually between 40 and 50 yrs of age, the scientist could write a new thesis for the Doctor of Science, ordinarily representing the culmination of some 10 years of work. After a successful defense of this thesis, he became Doctor of Medicine, of Biology, Technical Science, etc.
11. The research achievements of Candidate Aspirants, Graduate Aspirants, Candidates of Biological Science (or other field), Doctorate Aspirant, and Doctors of Biology, were sometimes less than those of comparable US scientific students and scientists, because of the general conditions of stress (political scene) in the USSR.
12. The Soviet Candidate of Biological Science (or other field) and Doctor of Biology (or other field) are the only two Soviet academic degrees officially so-called.

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